AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Irish Fenians Dispersed but Not Conquered.

Excitement and Alarm Prevailing in the South of Ireland and English Naval Ports.

Earl Carnarvon on the Kingdom of Canada.

The North American Confederation to be "Greater than England and Second Only to Russia."

RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE EAST.

Will Napoleon Intervene

The new steamship City of Antwerp, of the Inmar line, Captain Mirchouse, which left Liverpool at noot on the 20th and Queenstown on the 21st February, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, having experienced very heavy weather during the greater part of

The City of Antwerp brings interesting details of our cable despatches to her day of sailing.

The ex-rebel cruiser Sumter foundered near the Dag-Since the collapse of the rebellion in the been employed as a trading steamer by a Hull (Eng.) she sprang a leak under her boilers and sank gradually st water. The crew made their escape.

Pending the formal opening of the Reform question in Parliament on the 25th of February, the opposition contented themselves by giving notices of questions, and complains of the exaggerated courtesy with which the

decide on definitive measures and unambiguous pro

Mr. Gladstone on his conduct since the opening of the Government bill is approached in this spirit by the oppo-sition, it is almost a matter of certainty that a legislative ettlement of the Reform question will be arrived at.

The official presentation of the "Yellow Book" to the

have occurred in consequence of its being the desire of the Marquis de Moustier to add documents of a very recent date, showing that Turkey is disposed to adopt the ahatory course towards Candia which has been re-

The "Yellow Book" contains a despatch addressed by the Marquis de Moustler, on the 11th December, to the

ornment from the engagement which has been by King Victor Emanuel never to cross the the Papal States himself, and to protect them attacks from without even by force of arma, winced that the Cabinet of Florence, whose

The statistics of the French navy are thus given in the

Yellow Book:—
France has 1,340 vessels, propelled by 92,106 horse power:—Iron-clad ships and frigates, 13, 12,600 horse power; do. corvette, 1, 500; do. guardship, 1, 500; iron-clad coast batteries, 14, 2,475; do. for lakes and rivers, 11, 460; fast screw steam liners, 12, 10,200; auxiliary screw do., reckoned transports, 23, 13,690; fast screw frigates, 18, 10,680; auxiliary screw do. (transports), 6, 1,180; paddle wheel do., 13, 6,140; do. corvettee, 8, 2,720; screw do., 12, 4,970; do. despatch boats, 44, 6,045; paddle do., 52,5,870; wooden gunboats, 40, 2,166; frou do., can be taken to pieces and conveyed over land or on board other ships, 25, 420; screw transports, including stable ships, 47, 11,500—total, 340, 92,106 horse power. France has augmented her fleet during the past year by three iron-clad frigates and one corvette.

leave to question the government were presented—one by M. Langainais, on the subject of the modifications other by M. Picard, relative to the circular of M. Vandal. These demands were to be examined by the bureaus

under the new order.

The death of the Archduke Stephen, of Austria, is

An imperial rescript, dated February 17, was read in both houses of the Hupgarian Dict. It announces that the Emperor of Austria assents to the demands embo-died in the Diet's Address of the 17th January last relative to the reorganization of the army, and has ordered that the question be adjourned for parliamentary treat-ment. The rescript expresses the hope that the Det will the more readily lend their support to the "pater-nal" intentions of the Emperor in this respect, from a consideration of the urgent necessity that exists for filling up the gaps in the different regiments, and entirely remodelling the military forces of the country.

As far as the results of the elections for the North German Parliament are known, eighty-one conservatives, fifty-one liberals of different shades, eight ciericals and provinces, and twenty-three liberals, seventeen separatists and two Danes in the new provinces of Prussia. A vast majority of separatists have been elected in Saxony and of national liberals in the other North German

An income tax of four per cent is announced in Italy.
Of Lord Naas' Irish Tenant bill the Dublin Freeman

We hear nothing about leases in the statement of Lord Naas, and they will be "conspicuous by their absence" in the bil. Without the security of a lease, however it is to be accomplished, all other remedies will be absolute failures. The loan is nothing. It will not be taken up, and we may as well tell the government so at once. What the occupiers want is security by lease—the minimum term thirty-one years. All other remedies will be unavailing.

According to a private telegram from Dresden the ssential terms of the military convention between Prussia and saxony are:—Dresden shall be evacuated on the 1st of July by the Prossian troops, who will continue to occupy Leipsic, Bautzen and Königstein. The Savor army shall form the Twelfth army federal corps and shall remain in the country. The fortifications of Dresden shall not be increased.

IRELAND.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Effects of the Late Fenian Insurrection-An Effects of the Laie Fenian Insurrection—An Excited and Still Dangerous Condition of Affairs—The Rebeis Aided in Kerry—Disrespect to the Queen's Proclamation and the Soldiers Hissed—The Catholic Prelates on the Outbreak—Sad Scenes in the Criminal Court—Stephen J. Meany's Trial, &c.

Dumlix, Feb. 20, 1867.

The Fenian rising, which created a perfect storm of

excitement for a few days, has collapsed. It sprung up when least expected, and has as quickly crumbled into

the caves of the Killarney mountains, but the great body have succeeded in crossing the mountains, getting into the district of the Black Valley, and thence dispersing boring from 100 to 200, wander dajir over the bile

in search of the remaining fugitives. Magistrates acbut with little result, the people not being willing give it. Notwithstanding all these exertions they have supplied with food by some of the inhabitants of Killar. reached by parties thoroughly acquainted with the mountain. O'Connor, with some hundreds of his followers.

two war frigates are cruising round the coast, and light

their heads, arms piled and haversacks slung, ready to move at bugie call. Other companies are billeted in

in and the Curragh camp, and branch lines lead from it to the extreme south, also the southwestern and south-eastern districts.

Within an hour hundreds of troops could be conveyed to any of these points, and reinforcements despatched from Dublin. Thus it may be seen that any further attempt to stimulate a rising could be checked immediately. A sort of guerilla warfare might be kept up in the mountain districts; but, cut off from supplies by hand and sea, that would soon spend out its energy.

There is little reason to doubt that but for the early information and trengt attempt to do the government, the late demonstration would have been of a more formidable character. The assistance which has been afforded to the fugitives and the unconcealed feelings of disappointment show that expediency was more the restraining power than loyalty. The placards of the preclamation of the county and the reward for O'Connor, which were posted by the police, were torn down and completely destroyed during the night. Yesterday a party of police, accompanied by a troop of lancers, marched through the county and posted fresh bills. The lancers were hissed as they passed through the town, and had large stones flung at them.

Now that the first panic of fear has passed away and the exaggerated stories calmy examined, the whole affair assumes rather a mild character as regards the exploits of the Fenian party. Assaulting a few coast guard stations and police barracks, carrying off the arms and ammunition, levying contributions of horees and provisions and severely wounding an orderly, cutting the telegraph wires and attempting to overturn trains—these incidents in themselves would not justify the alarm of the House of Commons and Lords were it not that they are the symptoms of the dangerous disease.

There have been various reports of suspicious meetings

the House of Commons and Lords were it not that they are the symptoms of the dangerous disease.

There have been various reports of suspicious meetings held in other parts of Ireland, and numerous arrests have been made, but there has not been any demonstration or responsive rising. The heads of the Roman Catholic Church have united with the government in denouncing the Fenian conspiracy. On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. horlarty, Bishop of Kerry, in his sermon thus referred to it:—

those things which degrade the country and lead her people into faise positions might be swept away. Faise patriotism was degradation and might be perverted to ruin. Within the last few days it was plain that the pairotism to which he alluded ought to be prohibited by every one who loved his country."

A most distressing scene took place in the Commission Court on the occasion of sentencing the prisoners who pleaded guilty to the charge of treason felony.

Baron Flitzgerald, in passing sentence, said:—Power, you have been at the head of this conspiracy in Dublin. You assumed to yourself the power of appointing centres, and was actively engagaged in the distribution of arms. You, Devoy, was centre for the military and engaged in seducing them from their allegiance. The sentence, penal servitude for fifteen years. Sinclair, Bainca, Stack, Stanley and Brown, for the years each. Cashman and Walish seven years. The prisoners seemed to be horror struck with the seventy of the sentences. Powers' face assumed a deadly hue; Baince burst into tears. The galicries were filled with their wives and children and other relatives. Their screams and sobs were violent. Some became quite hysterical, others fainted and had to be carried away insensible. Stowell, Joyner and hydrans were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment each for possession of arms without a license. Stephen J. Meaney was brought before Baron Hughes. The Attorney General prosecuted. John Devany and Thomas Dayle proved the connection of Meaney with the Brotherhood in New York, having heard him speak at Clinton Hail and seen him offer Fennan bonds for sale.

After hearing all the evidence tendered by the Crown, the Judge requested to know what act had been proved that brought the prisoner within the jariadiction of the court. The Attorney General contended that, although no act was preved in this country, yet as he had proved the existence of a conspiracy to depose the Queen, at a tending to the same done outside the United Kingdom should convict.

His lord-hip

Dumin, Feb. 21, 1867.
A telegram just received from Killarney announces the report that James Stephens and some friends have got in by Dingle Bay, and are secreted in the neighborhood.

Military Pursuit of the Fenians-Alarming Rumors of Battles and Retreats-Public Confidence Partially Restored-Extraordinary Movement of the Police in Dingle, &c.

Cosa, Feb. 21, 1867.

Accounts from the scene of the Fenian outbreak represent the paragana from the sent the insurgents flying in every direction from the justice which surely awaits them if arrested. The authorities are determined to use strong measures to extin-guish the last embers of rebellion, and bodies of military have been despatched to scour the country and shoot down those who are in arms. Up to the present no en-gagement has taken place between the Fenians and

government troops; and it is not likely that any collision will take place between the parties if it can be avoided present are of the most conflicting and unreliable character. It has now been ascertained with some degree being nine hundred, had not reached more than from one hundred to one hundred and fifty strong. This of Ireland and overthrow the British empire may be well laughed at, and must illustrate how idle the borst

aundred thousand well disciplined men into the field.

The latest particulars which have come to hand from Kerry, which has been made the base of operations by

the Fenians, I beg to append:—

The policeman Daggan, who had been shot by a party of Fenians, was stated to be in a precarious state, and slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. The coolness and bravery displayed by Duggan are the sub-ject of compilmentary reference in Parliamens and the Roman Catholic clergyman who attended him and gave

known that the man who fired at the policeman belonged

RUSSIA.

nument—Will Napoleon interfere ("Impanese Negotiations with Prince Gortechnkoff and an Extraordinary Adventure—The Greek Minister to the United States and His First Acquaintance with the Turks. &c.

St. Perkrangen, Feb. 12, 1867.

The Queen of England, in her speech from the throne

ceptance by England, but from France nothing of a definite response could be elicited. The negotiations were car-ried on by the Russian Ambassador at Paris with energy and skill, but for a time promised to bear no fruits.

France, he was assured, had no intention of engaging actively in the contest; she was for peace. Her Exposition was a sufficient guarantee of her desires and intentions to refrain from any act that should or intentions to refrain from any act that should or could produce further complications in Europe, and her whole energies were to be bent in making the World's Pair a complete success. All this was very flue, but, under the present lights, by no means reassuring to any of the Powers interested in the Eastern question. Finally, the negotiations being persevered in, and the whole ground being again thoroughly discussed, France suddenly changed her policy and gave her adherence to the premoval of Europe.

the proposal of Russia.

The point gained is a very important one. It guarantees the Christians in Europe a free field, which is all their friends desire, and ensures no interference of a great Power in the moment of success to snatch from their hands the victory they expect to gain. No Power would seem to have a desper interest in the Christian cause than Russes, and her proposition to remain a pas-sive spectator of a struggle in which the sympathies of the entire nation go out to their coreligionists, showed conclusively that she had no intention of reaping any Say what you may, Russia does not want the Darda-nelles nor Constantinople. She has quite as much terri-tory as she can for many generations to come populate and develop. Look at her immense possessions and then say it would be wise for her to stretch out her hand

and seize the Turkish capital.

When, in 1829, Gen. Mouravieft, with a Russian army, was within twenty-four hours march of Constantinople, he desired permission to move on and capture the city; but in response to this request the Emperor Nicholas, member advocated that measure and eleven opposed, wrote General Mouraviell that he could see nothing to b gained to Russia by taking Constantinople. It would be positively detrimental to her best interests, and he prayed that none of his successors would be so unwise as to empire. Then, not a single nation, except England, was likely to interfere to prevent Russia from seizing the Dardanelles. France was favorable, and Prussia and Austria were content that it should be done. That wise and statesmanlike policy of the Emperor Nicholas has not been swerved from by his noble successor, Alexander II, and it is not likely to be. But while Russia does not wish to have a foothold on the Dardanelles, she is equally fixed in her determination never to permit any other Power to obtain it. To prevent this she will sacrifice her last man and her last ruble. She desires that the rightful owners of the soil should possess it. These she believes, as all just thinking persons believe, to be the Christians, the twelve million of Christian Inhabitants, and not the two million of Mussulmen under whose yoke they have so long troaned. In short, Russia wishes the Christian population to Jule the country they live in and not any other foreign Fewer whetever. Once free from Mahomedan yoke there is no reason to doubt their capacity to govern their country with ability and skill, develop its resources and finally place it in the highest rank of civilized nations. This will be Russia's policy to promote so far as she may, and she will be likely to obtain peacefully all her ends by maintaining good neichborhood with the near communities without the dangers and burdens that an active participation in the contest would naturally impose. I have, as thousands of others have, been always of the opinion that Russia's fraditional policy was to obtain Constantinopie and the Dardanelles; but I am now satisfied on evidence that I cannot doubt that such a policy has not been entertained for the past thirty years. It is not now thought of, I am sure, and the only desire that is cherished in every class is that the Christian population should rule them. Beyond that the chief and seke for nothing more.

Every mail brings us additional confirmation of the reports of an immediate outbreak in the provinces of Servia, Budsari empire. Then, not a single nation, except England, was kely to interfere to prevent Russia from seizing the

not lost upon Prince Gortschakoff, who promptly assured the predestined victim of harl-kari that he should do all in his power to avoid such a sad termination of the embassy, but, added he, "I must not cut open the bowels of my mother, Russia ' That you cannot expect." The conversation then turned upon other matters, and the Japanese seemed to feel greatly relieved by the very kind and friendly reception his Excellency gave them.

Since then the Japanese Prince has presented the Vice Chancelor with two swords, one designating his rank, the other, a short affair, to be employed in the pleasing and profitable harl-kari if he should deem it necessary. It is understood that the embassy will next proceed to the United States to negotiate a new treaty. It is to be hoped that they will carry an abundant supply of short a words for the politicians of that turbulent country, as they are greatly needed at present in the lower House.

I heard yesterday an anecdote of General Kasercis, the new Greek Minister to the United States, who has always played a prominent part in the affairs of Greece

NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

Lord Derby's "Most Important" Bill-Earl Carnarvon's Speech on the Colonial Situation and Future-A "Compromise" Federation the Most Solid and Enduring—The Kingdom of Canada may become Greater than Engiand—Second only to Russin—Darl Russel and Lord Monck on the Crists, &cr.

In the House of Lords on the 19th of Februarythe Earl of Cansanvos said—in asking your forships to give a second reading to this bill—one of the wises measures introduced for a great many years into Parlianent by the Colonial Minister of this country—I must beg n by asking the forbearance and kindness of your forships. And, fortunately, this is a question which can hardly be called one of political conflict, for of nobile lords on the opposite side of the House is of those with whom I am in the habit of acting. I wish at the ontset of my remarks to take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the great ability, zeat and vigiliance with which the right honorable gentleman, my predecessor in office, Mr. Cardwell, indoor is bring this matter to a satisfactory condision. From the evidences which I have received of the deep interest that he takes in a propose this measure, that no one will more sincerely rejoice than himself at the fact of its having been recommended to Partiament. I do not this I need detain the House with any long recapitulation of the history of this subject. The question of confederation, an one shape or another, has been before the public for forty years. The first attempt made at that early period fell through. In the year 1858 Sir E. Head, then Governor Cardwell, and the public for forty years. The first attempt made at that early period fell through. In the year 1858 Sir E. Head, then Governor the subject of the deliberations with the desire of the subject to the deliberation with the great that delegates from the several provincers can be England to negotiate with the remarks of the public of forty years. The first of the public of forty years are now governed by administration of the proposition in the bil relates to

exceptional legislation, I may, perhaps, mention that just as there exists strong differences of opinion among ourselves, so are these strong differences of the colonies. These deliges between differences of the colonies. These deliges between differences of the colonies. These deliges between differences of the colonies. The deliges between differences of the colonies. The deliges between differences of the colonies. The deliges between deliges of the colonies has more or less been committed to some promise of direct encouragement to these works. This question is regarded as a very essential one by the inhabitants of the maritime provinces. Another very important point is the administration of the great thorough fares now under the control of Great Britain. I am also fails alive to the importance of some arrangement being fares now under the control of Great Britain. I am also fails alive to the importance of some arrangement being fares on the colonies of the control of Great Britain. I am also fails alive to the importance of some arrangement being active the maritime provinces. Another very important of the maritime provinces are provinced to the name of the new State. This question has been determined we may exist into communication with the proper quarters, and being about a statisfactory settlement of that most important aubject. Lastly, I may state to your lordships with doubties the may be substantially and the confederation is disposed of an soon as institute question provinces and the delignation of the only the c

This marvellous result, I believe, has never yet had a parallel, and should be a source of honorable pride to our country. (Hear.)

Lord Moxer expressed a hope that their lordships would permit him to say a few words upon the bill, considering the share which he had had in its origination. (Hear, hear.) He would at the outset refer to one thing which appeared to him of great importance in a constitutional point of view. It had been, he thought, most unwarrantably assumed that the province of Nova Bootis was opposed to the union. Now, he believed that the expression of opinion which had come from Nova Scotia to this country had been entirely got up by a few energetic individuals. The Legislature of Nova Scotia had, like the Legislatures of the other provinces, adopted by large majorities the resolutions proposed to them, and had sent their delegiates to this country to take part in the framing of the measure which had been laid on the table. The domands of those gantlemen in Nova Scotia, if they amounted to anything, meant that the question should be subjected to the decision of the people, instead of its being determined by the people's representatives, such a demand, to his mind, betrayed a great ignorance, not only or the principles of the British constitution, but of the principles of the British constitution between the such a thing became practically impossible. By and by, when the expedient of popular elections was adopted, the general body of the people bad nothing to do with the measurement of their affairs beyond selecting mm in whose intellicence, integrity and judgment they could place reliance to do their business for them. But they were not dealing with representative government in the abstract, they were acting under the British constitution, which provided no machinery for testing the opinions of the country under the British constitution, which